

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1821.

[NO. 72.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1st 78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the Book-Binding Business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be purchased from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country.

The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ANY one who will inform the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, about made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased from that county. I will give the above reward if he is delivered to Isaac Willie, Constable of Caswell county, or 25 dollars if secured in jail, and information given, so that I get him.

May 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville, S. C. whose wife was named Jane. The youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky. I desire of obtaining any information that may lead to a correspondence between the widow Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to the said Jane will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Editors of newspapers in Washington City, and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and elsewhere, will confer a particular obligation on a poor orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a House of Private Entertainment for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78
N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the good citizens of the town of Salisbury, as well as those of the surrounding counties, that he still continues (and has all along continued, in spite of interlopers, patent rights, &c.) to carry on the Tailoring Business in the town of Salisbury, as extensively, perhaps, as ever. Having made arrangements to receive from the large cities the latest fashions, and having in his employ the best of workmen, he feels assured in saying that he is able to execute his work in as fashionable and substantial a manner as any of his brother chips in this part of the Union. Those who have heretofore generously favored him with their custom, will please accept his acknowledgments; and he hopes, by a judicious management of his business, to merit the continuance of their patronage.

* * * Orders from a distance, for Cutting and Making, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1821. 4wt73

Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber having contracted with the Commissioners of the state of N. Carolina to improve Broad River, in Rutherford county, wishes to employ from 10 to 20 hands to work on said river. He would employ them by the year, or for good wages, and make prompt payments in cash. He would be glad to make a contract with any person who has the hiring of slaves, for the hire of 10 or 12 stout hands by the year. Application, either personal or written, to be made to the subscriber at Rutherfordton, N. Carolina.

GREEN B. PALMER.

Oct. 8, 1821. 472

Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,

EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September, 1821. 8w65

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821. 69ft

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at

Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of Oct. 1821.

COL. Charles T. Alexander, Revd. Thomas Alexander, Martha C. Alexander, Isaac Alexander, William Andrew, 2. B—James Berryhill, William Black, Shederick Bonds, Walter Bibb, James Burns, Rev. Archibald Brown, Hugh Bryson, William Beard, John Buckhannon, Matthew Bigham, Jacob Baker. C—Thomas Capps, Caleb Capps, David Chambers, Robert L. Caldwell. D—Doctor Dunlap, Charles Dorton, Maj. Joseph Douglass, David Dougherty, James Dinkins, Mrs. Dinkins. E—Isaac Erwin. F—Henry Foster, Isaac Freese, Nathaniel Farrow. G—Nathaniel Guire, William Goforth, David Grainshaw, Jonathan Griffin, Henry Golson, Daniel Galispie, Saml. Graham. H—Miss Nancy Houston, Whitmil. Hill, Joshua Hadley, Daniel Harrison. I—John Irwin. J—Mrs. Rebecca E. Jones. K—Mrs. Nancy Kennedy, Joseph Kerr. L—Miss Sarah R. Long, 2. John Little, William A. Lawing, Mrs. Richard Long. M—John McCullah, Job Mills, Adam Meek, John L. McRea, Charles Mass, Thomas Mackey, John McNeel, Judith N. Munroe, William Matthew, Thomas Murray, Adam McRaven, James Mulwee. N—Sterling Nicholson, John Neely. O—Joseph Ormand. P—Col. Thomas G. Polk 2. Capt. James Potts, David Pervines, William Porter, Joseph Pervines 2. Wilson Parks. R—John Ray, Tomp Ray, James Rodgers, John Ring. S—John Stansil, Seth Sexton, A. Sitch, Addison Sample. T—William Thompson, John L. Thompson, Capt. Samuel J. Thomas. W—John C. West, John Walker, William J. Wilson, Miss Catherine E. Wilson, William Wylie, John Wents, Jeremiah Wents 2, David Walkup, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Waggoner, John Wilson.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 1, 1821.

ELIZABETH ALMAN. B—John C. Barnhart 2, Andrew Bain, Thomas G. Barnett 2. C—John Case, Jacob Coleman, John Crittendon, William Carrigan. D—Philip Dry. G—Gideon Green, Nathan Green, E. A. Green, Robt. Glass. H—James S. Harris, Abigail O. Harris, Lewis Honeycutt. M—Samuel McCurdy, Job Mills, Gideon McRee, John S. McCurdy, Thomas McEwen, Richard A. McRee, George Millar, Wm. McLean, Francis Miller, Macamory Morgan. N—Daniel Neisler. R—William Rose. S—Henry Sossaman, John Stevenson, William Sifford, Margaret Sifford, James Scott, Esq. Alexander Scott, Alexander Scott, Jr. Elihu Stafford. T—Hugh B. Taylor. W—Wm. E. White, Andrew Walker.

DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

Writing Paper.

LEFT at this office, for sale, five reams of Foolscap Writing Paper, at \$3 25 pr. ream.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

LUNAR INFLUENCES.

Upon Animals and Vegetation disputed.

"He that observeth the winds shall not sow,
And he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."
Ecclesiastes.

Among other prejudices established in the United States, and which sometimes appear in your paper, I know none more unreasonable than that which supposes the moon to exert a malignant influence upon the labour or industry of man—hence many of our countrymen kill their meat, plant and sow, and perhaps reap their harvests at what are called proper times of the moon, and avoid other times as carefully as if some great injury was to be apprehended.

Although I have frequently inquired of persons advocating "proper times" of the moon, how, or in what manner its effects were produced, I have never yet received any other answer, than—it is so; and that such and such consequences always follow.

For my part I have never seen any of the effects, either good or bad, that the moon is charged with—and an opinion, that no one has made a fair experiment of such effects since those dark and ignorant times, when philosophy and astronomy were displaced by ignorance and astrology, who have maintained a broken empire even to our days. The time was (and is yet) in some countries, where eclipses, comets, and conjunctions of planets, would alarm the world with apprehensions of war, pestilence and calamity—and the truth of their evil influence is abundantly insisted upon, by many grave writers who lived a century ago. Human reason gradually has got rid of such unreasonable incumbrances in despite of all their pretended proofs—and left us at liberty to do what we please, whether Mars and Saturn be in conjunction—whether comets blaze, or eclipses darken; and it requires only a little more philosophy to get rid of the evil or good influence of the moon; which, like the prejudices just mentioned, belongs also to astrology.—The phenomena of the phases of the moon, upon which such direful causes depend, are as follows: The moon revolves once a month round our earth, and, according to her position, is apparently more and more enlightened, in a like proportion, until we lose sight of her altogether; the explanations of the various appearances of the moon, during her monthly course, are sufficiently familiar; but it is not so well known, or remembered, that the moon's revolution, on her axis, is precisely equal to her revolution in her orbit; and, therefore, that though the moon is a globular body—yet she constantly keeps the very same face, or half, presented to us—and that we are ignorant of the appearance of the other half as we are of what is going on in the planet Herschell.

Having premised thus far, let us examine whence the supposed influence of the moon can be derived. If it proceeds from the substance or body of the moon, we constantly have the same quantity of influence exerted on us—whether the moon be new, full, or in her last quarter; for, as before observed, the very same face, or half of the moon, is always presented to us—and as the influence is equal at all times, if there be any, how can one time be more proper than another?

If this evil influence depends on the light that we perceive, or receive from the moon, how is it that the direct rays of the sun have no such influence? and that, when reflected from the moon, they are so injurious? This sounds like saying any thing warm injures more than when red-hot—or, that a little cold is more disagreeable than intense cold. But, in the proportion that the light from the moon increases,

it also decreases; and, therefore, this reflected light is equally beneficial or equally injurious—in the first as in the last quarter, in the second as in the third; and should be at its maximum at the full. But the advocates of lunar influence say, the good effect belongs to the increase, the evil to the decrease, which is inconsistent with their theory; therefore, Mr. Editor, there can be no such good or evil influence attributable to the phases of the moon; and farmers may kill their meats, and sow their grain at those times that are most convenient, without in the least minding the moon more than the fixed stars.

The influence of the moon on lunatics, and on the tides, is often quoted as proof of the power of that planet—and is wrongly twisted to support the fore-mentioned prejudice, as upon lunatics, the moon exerts no influence at all—I appeal to medical men and their writings for proof.

And the moon influences the tides in a manner very different from that ascribed to her by the believers in her good or evil influence—for they depend on her position in her orbit—and on her quantity of matter which attracts, and is attracted by our earth, exactly in proportion to their respective quantities of matter; this, with the added attraction of the sun, causes the tides—and if there are seas in the moon, our earth causes tides there as she does here.

FROM THE SARATOGA FARMER.

Instead of an essay on the impolicy of feeding grass grounds too closely in the fall, I will now merely remark, that the ground, and the roots of grass, want a coat to protect them from the extreme rigor of winter, and suffer severely if left without it. The warmer the coat of fog, covering the ground through the winter, the more vigorous and early will be the spring growth; and besides, the decay of this fog, (which is the growth of the soil,) is the best of all possible manures for that soil, not only to enrich it by a supply of perfect vegetable mould, but to keep the soil light, permeable and warm. I dare say every good farmer has noticed all this, but still the too general neglect of it forms one of the most striking features in the bad part of our husbandry. Observations on the coming forward of grass fields in spring, comparing such as have been close fed in autumn, with those having a good covering of grass at the sitting in of winter, would soon convince every man that the one case is bad economy, as well to the present crop, as to the land, and that the other is the true economy for good farming. The rowen taken from meadow land, except in cases of urgent necessity, would be worth more to the farm, left as a blanket on the soil, than gathered into the barn. I am satisfied of this, by long experience and observation, and earnestly recommend a trial to every one who yet has his doubts.

Manures.—One load of dung, buried one foot, or less, according to the soil and other circumstances, under ground, is worth ten loads laid on the surface, especially in light loamy or sandy soils. Try the experiment in the garden, or in a small way, at first, and if it succeed well, then try it in field agriculture. To try it effectually, lay down some dung in furrows, the deeper the better, and cover it by light furrows right and left, throwing the ground into ridges. Try a small square in this way, and another one adjoining with the same quantity of dung applied to the surface, and observe the crops, as well as the condition in which they leave the soil. A garden, cultivated in the way I propose, and it is the way I have practised for many years, bears the drought enough better to pay for all the extra labor. I intreat of every farmer, at least, to try this mode of manuring his garden. Dig trenches 1 or 2 feet, this fall—fill them with dung from the stable, ridge them up and let them lie till spring, nor ever bring any part of the dung to the surface while it remains dung, nor until converted to a fine dark mould, earth that will stand drought well, and excessive rain.

It is a great misfortune to be tired of home.

Desultory.

PERSEVERANCE ILLUSTRATED.

King Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, being out one day reconnoitering the enemy, lay at night in a barn belonging to a loyal cottager. In the morning, still reclining his head on the pillow of straw, he beheld a spider climbing up a beam of the roof. The insect fell to the ground, but immediately made a second essay to ascend. This attracted the notice of the hero; who, with regret, saw the spider fall a second time from the same eminence. It made a third unsuccessful attempt. Not without a mixture of concern and curiosity, the monarch beheld the insect twelve times baffled in its aim; but the thirteenth essay was crowned with success—it gained the summit of the barn; when the king, starting from his couch, exclaimed, "This despicable insect has taught me perseverance; I will follow its example. Have I not been twelve times defeated by the enemy's superior force? On one more fight hangs the independence of my country." In a few days his anticipations were fully realized, by the glorious result to Scotland of the battle of Bannockburn.

BLACKING.....which, when on the boots or shoes, can be rubbed with a cambric handkerchief without soiling it in the least, and will assume the lustre after being plunged in water as before.

Quarter of a pound of ivory black, one ounce linseed oil, one ounce spirits lavender, one ounce oil vitriol, two ounces of sugar candy, three pints best vinegar, and the juice of two lemons.

Note.—The ivory black and linseed oil to be well mixed in a mortar, the sugar candy to be put in a glass of water, and let stand till cold. The spirits lavender and oil vitriol not to be put in until ingredients have been well mixed.

colina,
Y.

THE CRITICAL OBSERVER.

Farris and Williamson, Samuel

"Aye, aye.....'TIS TIME ENOUGH," said my uncle Bar Wilson, omew to me one day, as I was but engaged at play with a party of youngsters of my own age, "Dominic, take your shoes to be mended." "Aye, aye.....'tis time enough yet," replied I; and without paying any further attention to the command, immediately resumed my play. Now, although I thought it "time enough," my shoes were really fit candidates for the cobbler's stall; and, at any time but the one in question, I might have attended to my uncle's advice; but my mind was entirely taken up with the sport—which is the natural consequence of a meeting of frolicsome boys. In a few minutes, while engaged in the execution of some feat, the sole of my shoe became loosened....and, as it occasioned me rather an awkward gait, I was not very tardy in applying a knife to it. This, as may be supposed, ruined my shoe completely—for in a few minutes the gravel found its way through the inner-sole; and the purchase of a new pair, I was well aware, would be the inevitable consequence of my neglect. But this was not all....I had yet to receive my uncle's reprimand: and although I knew he was far from being a severe man, I appeared before him in no enviable plight. "Dominic," said he, laying down a book which he was reading, after I had made known my case, "a stitch in time saves nine!" and immediately resumed his book.

"A stitch in time saves nine," true enough, thought I. Had I paid a cobbler one shilling for mending my shoe, I might have saved the nine shillings which I had to pay for a new pair! But there are too many "time enough yet" folks in these our times!

Tell a merchant, that through his neglect his business has become deranged, his credit impaired, his clerks careless, and his agents unfaithful, and that it is time he looked more sharply about him.....and what is his answer? "It is time enough yet."

Tell a private gentleman that his family is too extravagant; that they frequent too many balls and assemblies;

that their dinners and tea-parties are too numerous; that their clothes are too fine; that his sons and daughters are idlers; that his wife is improvident; and that it is high time he wound up his concerns, and retrenched his expenditures—and what does he answer? "Aye, aye, time enough yet."

Tell a mechanic that he spends too much time in parading the streets, that he visits the tavern oftener than he can afford, that he is too frequent in his visits to the billiard-rooms, that he expends more money in extravagancies, both in dress and living, than is compatible with the present times; and that it is high time 'he kept his shop, that his shop may keep him'—and what reply does he make? Why, "Tis time enough yet."

Tell a young man, of 18 or 19, that his tailor's and boot-maker's bills are too long; that he buys more hats than he can afford to pay for; that he drinks more Champagne than is necessary for his health; that he spends more money for "knick-knacks," of one kind or another, than suits the weight of his purse; and that it is necessary to provide, while in his youthful days, and while his faculties are yet unimpaired, for the imbecilities of old age—and what answer will he give? "Tis time enough yet! Old age is yet at a distance."

Tell a spruce COQUETTE, who ogles with one young fellow, sighs with a second, dances with a third, and has some five or six as a 'corps de reserve,' that it is time she left off flirting, and bethought herself seriously of marriage: "Aye, aye, 'tis time enough yet." But stop, my dear girl....you are mistaken: "A stitch in time saves nine," as my uncle Bartholomew says: one year of coquetry may cost you nine years of the life of an OLD MAID! Therefore, "make hay while the sun shines"....and marry the first agreeable and suitable young fellow that proposes.

FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Some years ago a young Indian was brought into the white settlements to be educated. His agreeable manners, vivacity, and amiable disposition, soon secured him the esteem of his numerous associates.

One evening a large company of young people (the Indian being one of the party,) coming from a frolic, full of glee, and in high spirits, proposed to remove a tree by the way, and run it across the road. "No," said the Indian, "if we do that, don't let us do any harm. Let us do the fun that will do good. See here, and across the road, that foot people get along without getting wet, and there is an old tree that would make a foot path. If we must have a frolic, let us put the old tree across the pond for people to walk on." The proposition was immediately adopted and carried into effect. There are many of our civilized young men who might derive instruction from this example.

A clergyman once asked Garrick why a church congregation was seldom brought to tears, when the same persons placed in a theatre, would be worked up to grief by a fictitious distress.—"The reason," answered Garrick, "is obvious; we repeat fiction—though it were truth—you repeat truth as though it were fiction."

A gentleman relates, that he one day asked one of his own tenants how he did; his wife having died a few days before; to which he answered—"When I returned from the burial of my wife, wiping my eyes, and endeavoring to weep, every one said to me, 'Conrad, don't afflict yourself—I know very well what you want; I will give you another wife.' Alas! (said I to myself) they never spoke to me in this way when I lost one of my cows."

In Captain Parry's Journal of his Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage, it is stated that the distance at which sounds were heard in the open air, during the continuance of intense cold, was so great as constantly to afford matter of surprise to him, notwithstanding the frequency with which he had occasion to remark it. People might often be heard distinctly conversing in a common tone of voice, at the distance of a mile.

LEGISLATION.

More than six thousand laws have been passed by the legislature of New-York since the adoption of the constitution.—Supposing the Solons and Lycurguses of other states to be equally industrious, and our republic to endure as long as the Roman, the library of a lawyer, like the famous one at Alexandria, will after a time be sufficient to beat all the books in a large city for a whole year. The gentlemen of the bar already complain of the extent of legal science; what will they do half a century to come? [Union.]

DECISIVE CONDUCT.

General Jackson learning that some of the late Spanish subjects at Pensacola—of the names of Sosa and Col. Callava, re-

tained public documents or records essential to land claims, immediately sent guards after the gentlemen and took them into custody until they delivered up the papers. This step was indispensable. [Wash. City Gaz.]

Law Proceedings.—Eliza S. Treat, aged 19, recovered a verdict of \$1,000, against William T. Browning and his wife, in a trial before the Superior Court, in Brooklyn, (Ct.) on the 15th ult. in which the defendants were charged with uttering slanderous words against the plaintiff.

Venetian Eccentricity.—A Venetian, who died not very long ago, made a provision of torches for his funeral, artificially loaded with crackers, anticipating, to a confidential friend, the hubbub that would result from the explosion, which he calculated must take place in the most inconvenient spots. It is stated, that this posthumous joke verified the most sanguine expectations of its projector.

A letter from Savannah, dated last month, (September,) mentions that a revival of religion is progressing there with a degree of rapidity that was never before known in the Southern states. 130 persons have been added to the Methodist church since February last; 21 joined at the same time—chiefly young men and women. Several additions have also been made to other churches. Religious meetings are crowded with serious and attentive hearers, notwithstanding the accustomed thinness of the population during the summer season: and God appears to be at work in Savannah.

[Southern Evan. Intel. 29th Sept.]

Medical.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

I have lately met with a communication from a French Physician to the National Institute at Paris, in which the author, M. Armand Seguin, details, at some length, an account of a new Febrifuge. I have abridged this communication, and now offer it to you for insertion in your paper, in the hope that some Physician will make a fair trial of its efficacy, and inform the public of the result.

On a new Febrifuge, read before the National Institute, and printed in the "Annals de Chemie," translated and given at large in the English Repository of Arts, Vol. 28, New Series.

The author states that he has discovered a substance more effectual for the cure of fevers of every description than Quinine, (or bark,) more pleasant in its application, and much less expensive. This substance is *Gelatine*, to be administered in 24 grains to infants, up to 2 and to 12 drachms to persons from 12 to 16 years, and from 2 drachms to 3 ounces for all persons over that age.

It should be taken when the symptoms of the fit begins to be felt. As soon as administered, the amendment of the patient is rapid, and the progress of the cure is very regular. Whenever the fever is not removed at the first fit, it changes its nature; from quartan it becomes tertian, sometimes remittent, and at length ceases. From the commencement of the treatment, the intestines become open and perform their functions with ease: in a very short time the patient is thrown into strong sweats, which he must not by any means try to abate.

If the patient is so reduced that he is unable to digest, that his strength is almost exhausted, the dose of *Gelatine* should be gradually increased till the fever is radically cured, with doses of 4 to 8 ounces per day, given in good wine and seasoned with sugar and cinnamon. The bark should on no account be used at the same time with *Gelatine*.

To prepare it, select the driest and most transparent *Gelatine*, dissolve it over a gentle fire, in three parts water, add equal parts of sugar and orange flower water; keep it in this state of jelly, and when used, dissolve the quantity wanted.

Mr. Mertian's (of London) method of extracting Gelatine.—The substances of bone or cartilage should be boiled in water alone, to extract the first portion of jelly; then put into a vessel of wood, lead, or other substances capable of withstanding the action of acids, 100 parts by weight of said substances, broken or divided into small parts, along with 400 parts, by weight, of *Muriatic acid*, diluted with water to the specific gravity of 1040. This mixture is to be stirred daily, until the substances become soft. The acid is then to be poured off, and the substances remaining to be repeatedly washed with fair water; the softened substances may be then either dried for keeping, or be converted into jelly by solution in heated water.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

REVOLUTION IN THE MOREA.

VIENNA, AUG. 1.

The Greek Insurrection in the interesting peninsula of *Morea* has been more successful than those attempted in *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*; still at the date of the latest accounts, they had not been able to effect the reduction of the fortresses in which the Turks have thrown themselves on being pressed by the Greeks; and they still remain destitute of a leader of skill. Having the command of the sea, the Greeks expect to starve those fortresses into a surrender, as they cannot subdue them by the sword. The Turks continue to make sallies from the citadel of *Patras*, which town has been wholly destroyed. [This town, the ancient *Patras*, contained 6000 souls, of which only about 250 were Turks. In the time of Pausanias it was adorned with temples, a theatre, and odeum. Like Athens, it is situated some distance from the sea, and is the most northerly town of the *Morea*.]

There has been a smart battle in *Thessaly*, in which the Bey of *Negropont* has been defeated near *Zilani*.

We learn from Athens, that the Turks have retired to the citadel; where they were in want of water. The Greeks have battered the town, and it is said two thirds of it have been reduced to ruins.

The Greek cause does not look well.—The inhabitants of the islands in the *Archipelago* are said to have resolved, in case of their final failure, to embark on board their numerous vessels all their effects, their wives and children, and to seek an asylum in America.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Greece.—The following letter, which is from a most respectable source, contains much valuable information on the state of affairs in Greece:

"ZANTE, JULY 14.

"By the *Hermes* I give you an account of Mr. Greene, the English Consul, having been to *Patras*, the end of June, with a fleet of men of war, consisting of the *Revolutionaire*, 44 guns; *Cambrian*, 50; *Spay*, 20; *Scout*, 18; and *Chanticleer*, 16. This squadron was sent up from *Corfu*, in consequence of representations respecting outrages committed by the Greeks and Ionians on Ionian boats of passage; but it had also another object—that of convincing the Greeks that their proceedings were taken notice of. The *Pacha* had left *Patras*, with troops for *Lalla*; but the fleet got permission, which was never before granted, to pass the *Dardanelles* off *Lepanto*, and sailed up to the Greek vessels at *Galaxidi*, where they found about 80 ships in all, but only three of them were armed. The *Hydriotes*, *Sperziots*, and *Ipsariots*, had abandoned their attack on *Patras* and *Lepanto* three days before, and had sailed for *Hydra*, after 27 days spent in doing nothing. They had two of their vessels dismantled by a Turkish Corvette and three brigs under *Lepanto*. After delivering the despatches to the person in command, to be sent to *Hydra*, the fleet returned to *Patras* and *Zante*, after an absence of six days. *Capt. Pellew* fired a salute at *Patras*, at the request of the commandant, which was returned from the citadel. There is no danger of the Greeks attacking *Patras* for some time, as *Usuf Pacha*, who had gone on an expedition to *Lalla*, had returned with all the *Lalliot*s and their families. The *Lalliot*s had been besieged very closely by about 400 *Moriots*, and 2000 men from *Cephalonia* and *Zante*, with six pieces of cannon. The *Lalliot*s sent to *Patras* for assistance, begging permission to come and settle there, and destroy *Lalla*, as was done in 1771. The *Pacha* went to them in person, with 1220 men, and upon his arrival a battle was fought, the *Lalliot*s attacking on one side, and the troops of *Patras* on the other. The *Ionians* did some execution with their guns as the *Pacha* advanced, but he charged them at the head of his men; and the *Lalliot*s attacking the *Moriots* at the same time, these last fled when they had fired their muskets, and left the *Ionians* to fight. The consequence was a total overthrow of the Greeks and *Ionians*, about 550 being put to the sword, and 40 *Ionians* taken prisoners, who were impaled or hanged on the field of battle. The rest fled, and arrived at *Zante* in a most distressing condition. The Turks returned to *Patras*. By the last accounts they had about 6000 men there. They were distressed for corn, but had sent off a third of the troops to attack the *Bishop*. The *Pacha* is a man of undaunted courage, as well as his officers. The Turks lost about 80 men in *Lalla*, chiefly killed by the *Ionians*. Not one fort or castle in the *Morea* has hitherto been taken by the Greeks, but it is probable that the Turks may be starved out at *Coron*, *Napoli de Malvoisin*, and *Navarin*, as they were at the last extremity. I think, however, that they will blow up the castles, and attempt to cut their way to *Patras*, or *Tripolissa*, rather than capitulate, as they well know the fate that would await them in so doing. At *Hydra* the Greeks actually roasted the Turks alive by a slow fire, first cutting

off their ears and noses. This you may rely on as an undoubted fact, as well as what I have related. The Turkish fleet that was at *Patras* came to *Zante* for provisions and was supplied. The *Capitania* Bey was off *Corfu*, in want of men and provisions. If he could have attacked the *Hydriotes* at *Lepanto*, I think he would have taken them."

From the *Alicant Journal*, February 14.

On the 7th of this month, after a continuation of *Levanter*s, to which this bay is exposed, and with a very heavy sea, caused by the storm without, and rendering it impossible to effect a landing on the wharf from the terrible surf which broke on every part of it—a Swedish boat, with two sailors little accustomed to these shores, was suffered by them to be drawn to the most dangerous spot at about a mile distant from the wharf, where it was overwhelmed by three successive breakers. This being observed from the shore by *Lieut. Whipple*, of the United States' brig *Spark*, he, without a moment's hesitation, dashed into the sea to the assistance of those unfortunate men, and saved their lives. On the 9th the same occurrence happened with the boat of the same brig, wherein twelve individuals were coming ashore, and *Lieut. Whipple* being then at his lodgings, where he had since remained to re-establish himself from his former fatigues, no sooner heard of this fresh accident than he rushed in haste down to the beach, and plunged with intrepidity into the furious waves, braving a thousand dangers, and struggling with almost certain death, inasmuch that had not assistance been lent him, he would have fallen a victim of his heroic generosity.

While we lay before the public this sublime trait of humanity, far more easily to be admired than imitated, we should remind them that such are the results of that system of liberty by which that happy nation is guided of which he is a member, where reason and justice have placed their throne and extended all their dimensions over the human heart.

We have been eye witnesses of what we have related, and have beheld this American hero exceeding even himself, despising his own life to save those of his fellow-creatures, regardless of the difference of nations, and of every circumstance but such as were dictated by the most refined beneficence.

A man of more moderate feelings may, on some occasions, urged by momentary circumstances, do a brilliant and extraordinary action, but when these deeds are repeated, and under different circumstances, we have evidential proof of what is the true character and temper of the soul of that individual who is the actor of them.

Had such events taken place in the days of the enthusiastic Republic of Rome, we should have seen *Whipple* triumphant with a civic crown, the well merited rewards of his virtues.

Alicant, with admiration, has beheld, and with affection will remember them—she will relate them to her children as a model of singular heroism, and as the clearest proof of what free institutions will give birth to, which so influence the manners and transport the soul to actions that awake the attention and esteem of every feeling man.

United States' Ship *Columbus*, Gibraltar Bay, 7th May, 1821.

Sir: I have received with great pleasure your communication, relating the admirable conduct of *Lieut. Whipple*, sailing master *Shute*, and midshipman *Cutts*, of the United States' brig *Spark*, under your command, on the 9th of February last, in rescuing from a watery grave, the seamen attached to the *Spark*'s launch which overset in the Bay of *Alicant*. You will be pleased to express to those gentlemen my high estimation of their conduct on that occasion, and particularly to *Lieut. Whipple*, whose gallant exploit in saving the Swedish sailors on the 7th of the same month, commanded the high admiration and applause of the people of *Alicant*, who witnessed his noble daring.

I am, with great esteem, yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

To *Lieut. commandant Gordon*, U. S. brig *Spark*.

DOMESTIC.

RELIEF TO LAND PURCHASERS.

HUNTSVILLE, SEPT. 21.

The period limited for transacting the business, necessary to obtain relief under the late act of Congress, expires to-morrow. Since the forms have been received, (about the first of August last,) the Register's Office in this town, has at all times of day from sun rise till dark exhibited one of the most bustling scenes we have ever witnessed.

The town has been literally filled with visitors, from Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, besides immense crowds from every county, and indeed every neighbourhood in this district, all struggling for precedence in filling their declarations and relinquishments of certificates in conformity to the provisions of the act. It is amusing to see the impetuous anxiety of some and the patient forbearance of others in presenting their papers to the examination of the Register, who stands at his desk from morning till night, and with a scrutinizing glance decides on the accuracy or informality of the documents offered for his inspection, and either silently folds them up and receives the fees, or returns them to the half-distracted applicant,

with a laconic and heart-rending sentence, "Take them back, they are wrong." There is not a moment to spare for explanation, neither entreaties or promises can induce him to say another word on the subject; and the purchaser, who has been so unlucky as to have his declaration rejected, and who is unable to understand the endless intricacies and perplexing forms prescribed at the General Land Office at Washington City, is obliged to have recourse to some acquaintance who is better informed on this subject than himself, or for the want of such a friend to employ an agent who avails himself of his embarrassment to tax him with a fee nearly equal to that allowed to the officers of the Government by the act, which he is compelled most reluctantly to pay. The time specified for doing this business, was altogether inadequate to the magnitude of the transactions of this office. It has been utterly impossible for the Register, who has devoted his whole time to the business, to do any thing more than inspect the declarations and relinquishments, and examine the transfers of certificates, which in many instances are awkwardly and informally made and insufficiently authenticated; in all such cases the party is obliged to return to his place of residence, often at a great distance, to get the irregularities rectified, and it frequently happens, that the assignor has died or moved away, and other difficulties arise, by which the holder of the certificate is deprived of the benefit of the act. We therefore think it probable that Congress will be petitioned to extend the time for filing declarations, &c. to persons who were unable to avail themselves of the benefits of the act in season—and when we consider the instructions, forms, &c. were not received until the time had almost expired we think it a reasonable request.

From the appearance of the immense heaps of papers filed in the Register's Office, we should judge there was employment for years to come, to record the applications, make out the quarterly returns and issue new certificates.

The time for paying the first instalment or for completing the payments to enable purchasers to avail themselves of the discount, will expire long before it will be possible for the new certificates to be issued. During all this time the titles to land in this district must remain locked up in the Register's Office, liable to destruction by fire or other accidents without the owner's having in his possession the least evidence of his claim. If any accident should happen, the evil will be incalculable.—Alabama Republican.

Disagreement of the Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, who were appointed to settle the north eastern boundary of the United States, have been in session in this city for the last ten days. The arguments of the agents for the respective governments were closed on Saturday last. The commissioners, we understand, differ in opinion. It therefore becomes their duty to make reports of their proceedings hitherto, to their governments, who will then, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty, agree upon some friendly sovereign as an umpire. The most important point upon which they differ, is in relation to the position of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, or, in other words, the northeast angle of Maine. The territory in dispute contains about five millions of acres of land, a part of which is said to be good.

The reports of the astronomers and surveyors, and the arguments of the agents, are said to be immensely voluminous, and to bear testimony to their industry, and we doubt not to their talents.

Evening Journal.

ST. AUGUSTINE, SEPT. 13.

The Progress of Civil Liberty.—The five ordinances of General Jackson, which were only received at St. Augustine, and promulgated officially by Mr. Worthington, on the 20th ult. by reading them from a manuscript, are now in full operation. They were not printed entire till the 20th ult. when the last was struck off in the handbill form, and posted at the most public places. Yet, under them, already a new organization of this government moves on with a firm and steady march. On the 10th inst. the local judicial tribunal of East Florida was to assemble at this city, agreeably to the fourth ordinance. Many supposed it would not take place, the lamented death of Thomas Fitch, Esq. the Presiding Judge, on the very morning of the 10th, was distressing and ominous. However, at the hour appointed, a quorum was formed, Judge Bickley as President, the different officers, and American and Spanish spectators, filled the room. Mr. Worthington, as a member of the tribunal, moved a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased Judge; and, acting on some matters of pressing moment, the Court adjourned to attend a funeral. On their next meeting, which was Wednesday the 12th, a new scene was offered itself to the people of this part of the world. As if by magic, the gloom and secret Judicatures of colonial misgovernment, which had passed away; not any thing like official self-conceit, self-importance, and grave mystery, mark the five plain, intelligent

...ing openly and publicly to
est justice amongst the people.
No pomp, no pageantry, no tinsel
of arbitrary power, took precedence.
No fear, nor trembling, nor servile obse-
quiousness, marked either the mein or
manners of the spectators. At the mo-
ment that the first American Grand Jury
which was ever called upon in East Flori-
da, stepped forth and was proclaimed to be
"at the Book," I thought every man look-
ed with a dignified pleasure, a lofty pride,
and a well-earned confidence, on the cere-
mony. The Petit Jury were then called
and sworn in. I thought immediately
(and it appeared to me that every one was
of the same mind) this seals the fate of
kingly power forever on this peninsula.
Liberty of the Press and Trial by Jury
have taken up their abode in this fine land
of citron and orange groves! The sons
of Washington will vindicate the good-
ness of the Creator in showing that man
can be great and free though living with-
in the influence of the torrid zone, and
fanned by the breezes and shaded by the
bowers of a tropical clime.—*Floridian*.

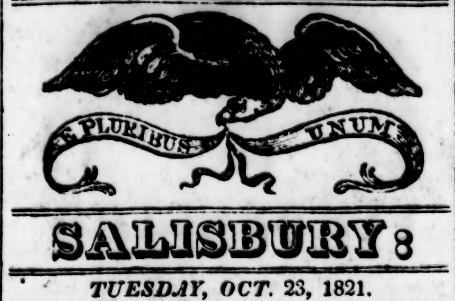
WASHINGTON, OCT. 10.
It has been announced in nearly all the
New-York and Philadelphia gazettes, that
the news-paper-mail from the South ar-
rived in those cities on the 3d and 4th inst.
in such a wet and soaked condition, as to
make the papers illegible. The fact, thus
distinctly stated, and verified beyond
doubt, was presented to the notice of the
General Post Office; and the mail con-
tractors, between Baltimore and New-
York city have, in consequence, been de-
bited on the books of the Post Office one
hundred and ninety dollars, (being the
amount of the forfeiture,) for permitting
the mails to be wet on the 2d and 3d in-
stant, contrary to the express stipulations
of their contract. We understand, from
authority to be relied on, that contractors
are invariably debited for every offence
of this kind which comes to the knowledge
of the Department; and that, if the evil
be continued, when the mails are trans-
ported of the mail will be placed in other
hands.—*Nat. Intell.*

SPRINGFIELD, MS. SEPT. 26.
We challenge the whole world to compete
with Old Springfield.—Two seven-year-
old Oxen and one four-year-old Steer,
raised by Col. Abel Chapin, of this town,
were driven to this village from his farm
in Chicopee parish, on Wednesday last,
and their weight accurately determined.
The weight of the great Ox, which Col.
Chapin sold in Boston three years ago,
and which was distinguished by the name
of Maximus, was 2716 lbs. The largest
of those weighed on Wednesday, and
which we must now call
Trismagistus, weighed 3028
The next in weight 2709
The Steer 2156

KEENE, (N. H.) SEPT. 29.
It has been stated to us for a fact, that
bed-clothing, belonging to a family in
Warwick, has been found since the late
gate, in Royalston, and a pair of Post
bags in Winchendon, say 20 miles off—
that boards and shingles fell in Ashby, 30
miles, and nearly the whole of one side of
a barn roof, in Fitchburg, which must
have been carried "in the flying whirl,"
about 30 miles! [*Sentinel*].

HORRID MURDER.
BALTIMORE, OCT. 8.
A coroner's inquest was held in Bond-
street, F. P. at the house of Mr. John
Hamilton, on Friday night between 9 and
10 o'clock, by Lambert Thomas, Esq.,
over the body of Miss Ann Hamilton,
aged about 15 years. The verdict of the
jury was that "she came to her death by a
pistol ball shot at her by Joseph Thompson,
first mate of the hermaphrodite brig *Leop-
ard*, the ball entering her head behind the
right ear, and penetrating into the brain."
As far as the circumstances of this dis-
tressing affair have come to our knowl-
edge, it appears that the father of the
young lady, about 7 o'clock in the eve-
ning, came home—he passed through
the parlour in which Thompson and the
young lady were sitting. A short time
afterwards, while the father and mother
were above stairs, they heard their daugh-
ter cry out, "My God! Thompson is going
to shoot me!" Alarmed at the expres-
sion, they were in the act of descending
the stairs, when the report of a pistol was
heard—and the mother, who came down
first, received her daughter in her arms
at the bottom. She was found shot in the
head, as stated in the verdict above, and
instantly expired. Before the father could
pass by his wife and daughter, Thomp-
son had raised another pistol to his own
(Thompson's) head, and discharged it.
He instantly fell on the floor, but, from
the after report of the surgeon who ex-
tracted the ball from his head, we learn
that the deed was not followed by the
normal consequences intended. Thomp-
son was soon placed in the watch house,
and on Saturday morning committed to
goal.
The cause which led to the commis-
sion of this dreadful act we understand to
be briefly this: Thompson, who boarded
in the house, had evinced an affection for
the young lady, which was not, it is said,
reciprocated on her part; and, under the

supposition that she was more favorably
disposed towards another, he determined
to destroy both her life and his own. Since
the murder he has maintained an obstinate
silence on all questions put to him.



DECREASE OF WHITE POPULATION.
Halifax County, in which is situated
Halifax Town, the old Sarum of North-
Carolina, and where flourishes, as all the
world knows, the "Halifax Compiler,"
has, since 1810, decreased in white popu-
lation 2760 souls: at this rate of decrease,
she soon will be all black. The black popu-
lation, at this time, exceeds the white by
4765 souls; among these are 1551 free
persons of color; each of whom is pos-
sessed of more than double as much po-
litical power as a white man of Rowan.

New Hanover County, in which is situ-
ated the great "commercial town" of
Wilmington, and from which issues the
Cape Fear Recorder, is doing a little bet-
ter than Halifax; she has gained 63 white
souls in ten years! Not so bad, faith, all
things considered.

It is gratifying to us, not merely as in-
dividuals, but as citizens of North-Carol-
ina, and feeling a lively interest in what-
ever contributes to her honor and prosper-
ity, to witness the increasing attention
which is bestowed on education in this
State. It is so much the more praise-
worthy, as it is not the attention of gov-
ernment, but of intelligent and patriotic
individuals. Few if any states in the Un-
ion possess more Academies than North-
Carolina; some of them are very respect-
able, and all highly useful. They furnish
a high grade of instruction to large num-
bers of our youth, of both sexes, and pre-
pare them for usefulness and respectabil-
ity; but they do not reach the wants of
all, nor of a majority; nor can they. It
is not within the means of the great body
of the people, were they so disposed, to
send their children to Academies; what
little education they do get, therefore, is
through the medium of common schools,
two-thirds of which are illy calculated to
make a child either wiser or better—and
many children, more, perhaps, than is gen-
erally imagined, are left to grow up in ut-
ter ignorance. The necessity, then, of
directing our attention to elementary in-
struction, that instruction which is acces-
sible to all, is strikingly obvious.

We have several times slightly touched
upon this subject, for the purpose of bring-
ing it before the public, and in the hope
that some of our correspondents would
take it up and do it that justice which its
importance demands: but this hope has
not been realized. The approaching ses-
sion of our General Assembly must be
our apology, if any apology be necessary,
for again bringing it forward, as it is prob-
able it will then undergo a discussion,
though in another shape. We wish to
impress on our representatives the impor-
tance of doing something, something that
will be efficient, for the better education
of our children and youth: of devising
some system of public instruction; of
new modelling our common schools, and
placing them on a more solid foundation.

Among all the subjects of legislation,
none presents so many claims to attention
as this; among all the objects of internal
improvement, none other possesses half
the importance that this does. The ven-
erable framers of our constitution saw and
felt its importance: they did their part;
and they enjoined it on those who should
come after them, to do theirs. Have they
done it? No. The article of the consti-
tution, which makes it imperative on the
Legislature to establish a general system
of education, and to provide teachers at
the public expense, has, in its most im-
portant part, remained a dead letter!—
Shall it continue so? Let those to whom
it belongs, answer the question; and let
them remember, that on their answer are
suspended the welfare of thousands, and
hundreds of thousands, and the power,
and influence, and respectability of the
state. This is not declamation; it is so-
ber fact. Ignorance is the parent of vice,

consequently of misery and degradation:
"Knowledge is power;" power gives in-
fluence and distinction. The surest, the
only way, then, to render the people good
and happy, to give them, collectively,
power and influence, is to make them in-
telligent. We shall make some remarks
in a future number, on what we deem the
most feasible plan for rendering general
the blessings of instruction, as well as on
the means which we possess of doing it.

AGRICULTURE.
According to appointment, the Agri-
cultural Society of Rowan met in Salis-
bury on Thursday, the 4th instant, and
proceeded to appoint committees for the
purpose of examining the various articles
and stock exhibited. The occasion being
novel in this part of the country, of course
was not so generally understood by the
farmers, as it will be in future. The in-
terest, however, evinced by the spectators,
was encouraging to the friends of agri-
culture, and removed all doubts as to the
future success of the Society. Among
the specimens exhibited, were five colts
of the last spring's produce, all of which
were very fine; but the committee were
of opinion, that the colt shown by Mr.
Rotan, and owned by William F. Kelly,
was rather the best, and therefore entitled
to the premium of a silver goblet worth
ten dollars.

There was no premium offered for colts
of two years old; but there were some of
this description brought forward for in-
spection. One of this description, shown
by Mr. John Walton, was generally al-
lowed to be the largest and best grown of
any ever seen by the spectators.

A large English bull, of the short horned
breed, was exhibited by Sam'l Jones,
Esq. An honorary premium was award-
ed to Mr. Jones for his public spirit in
bringing an animal of such superior qual-
ity into the county.

A young bull, of the half breed, was
shown by Mr. Michael Brown, which was
highly approved by the committee.

George Locke received a premium of
\$5, for a bull calf six months old, which
was very large and well made; it was,
however, of the common breed of the
county.

Two Chinese boars, and one of the Eng-
lish breed crossed, were exhibited,—all
very fine hogs; but Mr. Locke's was es-
teemed rather the best; it was much the
largest.

Of the Domestic Manufactures, a num-
ber of very handsome specimens were ex-
hibited; but some of these not having
been made within the time prescribed by
the Society, of course could not compete
for the premiums. Among these were
some elegant bed curtains, and knotted
counterpanes of superior taste; also, a
hearth rug, which attracted much curi-
osity, for the ingenious and tasty manner in
which it was wrought.

The premium of \$10, for the best ten
yards of cloth, composed of cotton and
wool, was awarded to Mrs. George Fee-
zer; the cloth was afterwards sold at auc-
tion for a handsome price. A premium
of \$3 was also awarded to Miss Margaret
Brandon, for a pair of counterpanes, just
from the loom.

A premium of \$5 was awarded to Ralph
Owens, for a two horse plough without a
coultter. This plough has nothing new
in its construction, but displayed some ex-
cellence of workmanship. The ploughs
were tried, and this one esteemed the best.

Mr. Michael Brown had on the spot an
Enfield plough, No. 9, brought merely
for the public inspection. He also exhib-
ited a "Cotton Cultivator," which attract-
ed much attention, and was generally
much approved. The committee gave it
as their opinion, that much labor might
be saved by the use of this implement in
the cultivation of cotton; and Mr. Brown
declared, that but for this cultivator, he
could not have managed half of his cot-
ton, during the past season, which was
uncommonly favorable to grass.

Among the other specimens brought
forward, were some of the turnip rooted
beet, of uncommon size; also, a specimen
of the mangle wurtzel. The culture of
these vegetables is recommended for the
use of stock; their yield is greater than
any thing else in our climate.

The committee appointed to examine
the written essays, not having time since
their appointment, to report, were allowed
further time.

After the conclusion of the Show, the
Society met again in the Court-House.
A number of regular members were ad-
mitted, some of whom attended and signed
the constitution. JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.,
of Baltimore, Editor of that valuable pa-
per, the *American Farmer*, and Maj. PE-
TER HARSTON, were unanimously elec-
ted honorary members.

The following resolutions were passed
by the Society:

Resolved, That the sum of \$50 be ap-
propriated out of the funds of the Soci-
ety, to be added to a like sum voluntarily
raised by some of the members, for the
purpose of procuring models of the most
approved ploughs, and other farming im-
plements, for the benefit of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary be au-
thorized to procure, and pay for out of the
funds of the Society, specimens in suffi-

cient quantity of the most approved kinds
of wheat, to be distributed among the
members for experiments.

The Society then proceeded to fix the
premiums to be distributed at the next an-
nual Show, which are as follows.

[A list of the premiums will be published in
our next.]

We adverted a few weeks ago to the
reduction of the receipts from postages
which had taken place, and which, in the
course of the year, would probably dimin-
ish to \$100,000 less than the expenses of
the establishment. The same thing, we
find, has occurred in England, but to a
much greater extent. We perceive, by
the statements published in the English
papers, that the receipts from the Post
Office in Great Britain, in the first quar-
ter of the present year, fell short of those
in the corresponding quarter of the last
year 140,000 dollars, which would make,
for the whole year, an aggregate diminu-
tion of 560,000 dollars. The cause of
this falling off in England is attributable,
almost entirely, we presume, to the stag-
nation of business, and the pecuniary dif-
ficulties suffered by the community. In
this country the same causes, no doubt,
contribute largely in producing the effect,
as is proved by the immense and unexam-
pled number of dead letters returned to
the General Post Office, which the per-
sons to whom they are addressed relin-
quish rather than pay the postage on them.
But to this cause of the decline of the
Post Office revenue, we have to add the
augmented expenses attending the multi-
plication of post routes in a country whose
population becomes daily more dense in
the old settlements, and is hourly expand-
ing into new ones, demanding a corres-
ponding extension of the conveniences
afforded by the mails. It will become a
question whether Congress will, by cur-
tailing the convenience in the unproduc-
tive routes, reduce the disbursements to
the receipts; or, by increasing the rate of
postages, raise the receipts to the dis-
bursements. [*National Intell.*]

Norfolk.—The indefatigable Mr. Ly-
ford, (says the *National Intelligencer*), of
the Commercial Reading Room, at Nor-
folk, writes to his correspondent at Rich-
mond, under date of October 2, that "the
town is as sickly as it has been this sea-
son; the hope of an improvement in its
health is altogether as illusory as is the
recovery of a patient attacked with the
prevailing fever; one day so favorable are
the symptoms that he is pronounced con-
valescent; the next morning he is under
the sod; there have 164 died since the 1st
of August."

MARRIED.
At Charlotte, N. C. on Tuesday, the 9th in-
stant, Capt. John Sloan, merchant, of that place,
to Miss Elizabeth Elliott, late of Washington City.



DIED.
In this town, on Sunday evening last, after a
short illness, in the 6th year of his age, HENRY
JOHN GILES, son of Capt. John Fulton. He was
a very promising child. The following verse of
the 119th Psalm, (which he had committed to
memory,) he used very frequently to repeat:

O that the Lord would guide my ways,
To keep his statutes still:
O that my God would grant me grace
To know and do his will!

House of Entertainment,
At the sign of the Eagle and Harp,
west corner of Broad and King
streets, and one door north of the Court
House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

M. M. McCulloch,
Having recently established himself in the above
line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by
Col. F. A. Dellesceline, respectfully solicits a
share of public patronage. The house is ele-
gantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fit-
ted for the immediate reception of families and
travellers who wish to be retired, particularly
for families travelling for their health. His
House, Bar and Stables, are always well sup-
plied with the necessary comforts and refresh-
ments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 6w77

Swan Tavern for Sale.
Leavington, Rowan Co. N. C.
October 15, 1821.

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place,
and three-fourths of the square on which it
stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, conven-
ient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling;
has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and
fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—
one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three
years, with interest, (if indulgence is required),
will procure a fee simple and possession of this
valuable property in January next.

BENJ. D. ROUSAVILLE.
For sale at this Office

Writs Venditioni Exponas,
For sale at this Office

VENDUE.
WILL be sold, on Thursday and Friday, the
8th and 9th days of November, at the mill
plantation of the late Lewis Bead, all the move-
able property belonging to said establishment.
Among which there are about 100 head of Cat-
tle; 25 or 30 head of Horses; a numerous and
fine stock of Hogs; Stills, and all the utensils
belonging to a Distillery; Waggon-geers; Work
Oxen, and Cart; all the Farming Tools, together
with several thousand bushels of Corn, and a
large quantity of rough Provender; besides
many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.
The conditions of the sale will be, six months
credit for all sums under 20 dollars, and twelve
months for all sums over 20 dollars. Notes, with
sufficient security, will be required.
MOSES A. LOCKE, } Executors.
CHARLES FISHER, }
JOHN BEARD, Jr. }
Oct. 18, 1821. 3w74

Yadkin Navigation
COMPANY.
A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of
the Yadkin Navigation Company will be
held in Salisbury, on the 6th day of December
next. A. D. MURPHEY, President.
October 14th, 1821. 5w75
The Raleigh Star and Winay Intelligencer
will insert the above five weeks, and charge to
the company.

Public Sale.
THERE will be sold, at the dwelling-house of
the late Capt. John Reid, deceased, Lincoln
county, (Catawba Springs), on Tuesday, the 30th
of October, and continue from day to day,
Stock, of all kinds,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
Farming Utensils,
Valuable household and kitchen Furniture,
Part of his Library of Books,
and a number of other articles, too tedious to
mention. The terms will be made known on
the day of sale.
JOHN REID, } Exrs.
ALEXANDER McCORKLE, }
Oct. 4, 1821. 3w73p

Notice.
FOREWARN all persons from trading for two
months, given by me to Isaac L. Ward, on the
28th of August, 1821, for one hundred dollars
each—one payable six months after date, and the
other twelve. The said notes were given by me
for a tract of land sold to me by the said I. L.
Ward, which was said to have been purchased
by him from John Dew and wife. The right to
which land, as to Ward, is not valid; neither is
he able to make me a good title to it, agreeably
to his obligation. I am therefore determined not
to pay said notes, as I have not received value
for them.
BRUCE SANDERS.
Iredell County, Oct. 5, 1821.—3w73

Taken Up,
AND committed to jail in Lin-
colnton, N. C. on the 19th of
September, 1821, a Negro man,
whose name is Stephen. He is
the property of Adam Baird's es-
tate. He says he was hired to
Edward Tate, of Granger county, Tennessee,
from whom he deserted. The owner is re-
quested to come forward, agreeably to act of Assem-
bly, and receive him.
JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.
Oct. 6, 1821. 3w73

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Walter Farris and
a wife, Mary Beaty, and Jordan Williamson,
in right of David W. Wilson, against Samuel
Wilson and others, heirs at law of John Wilson,
deceased.....Petition for partition of real estate.
It appearing to the court that Samuel Wilson,
one of the defendants in this case, is not an in-
habitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered,
that publication be made six weeks in the *Western
Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next
court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg,
at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth
Monday in November next, then and there to
answer or demur to said petition, otherwise
judgment pro confesso will be entered against
him. 6w76p
Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Richard Robison
vs. William Robison.....Original attachment
levied on the defendant's interest in a tract of
land on the Catawba river. It appearing to the
court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of
this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication
be made three weeks successively in the *Western
Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the de-
fendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of
Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the
third Monday in November next, then and there
to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered
according to the plaintiff's demand.—3w73
Test: JNO. GILES, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August
Sessions, 1821: Joseph M'Pherson, trustee,
vs. Thomas Hussey.....Original attachment levied,
&c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this
state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be
made for three weeks successively in the *Western
Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the de-
fendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of
Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the
third Monday in November next, then and there
to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered
according to the plaintiff's demand.—3w73
Test: JNO. GILES, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August
Sessions, 1821: Joseph M'Pherson, trustee,
vs. Thomas Hussey.....Original attachment levied,
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fendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of
Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the
third Monday in November next, then and there
to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered
according to the plaintiff's demand.—3w73
Test: JNO. GILES, C. J. C.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.....scott.



TO HOPE.

O! take, young Scraph, take thy harp,
And play to me so cheerily;
For grief is dark, and care is sharp,
And life wears on so wearily.
O! take thy harp!

Oh! sing as thou wert wont to do,
When, all youth's sunny season long,
I sat and listened to thy song,
And yet 'twas ever, ever new—
With magic in each heaven-tuned string,
The future bliss thy constant theme.
Oh, then each little woe took wing
Away like phantoms of a dream;
As if each sound,
That fluttered round,
Had floated over Lethe's stream!

But thou canst sing of love no more,
For Celia showed that dream was vain—
And many a fancied bliss is o'er,
That comes not e'en in dreams again.

Alas! Alas!

How pleasures pass,
How pleasures pass, now no subject, save
Peace and bliss beyond the grave!

Then be thy flight among the skies;
Take then, O! take thy skylark's wing,
And leave dull earth, and heavenward rise
O'er all its tearful clouds, and sing
On skylark's wing!

A FRAGMENT.....BY T. CAMPBELL.

Gentle and wedded love, how fair art thou!
How rich, how very rich, yet free of blame,
How calm and how secure! the perfect hours
Pass onward to security with thee,
Without a sigh or backward look of sorrow.
Pleasantly on they pass, never delayed
By doubt or vain remorse, or desperate fear;
But in thy train beauty and blooming joy
Pass hand in hand, and young-eyed hope, whose
glance,
Not dimm'd, yet softened, by a touch of care,
Looks forward still, and serious happiness
Lies on thy heart a safe and shelter'd guest.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We have seen the new British work on this country, entitled "Views of Society and Manners in America, by an English woman." It is understood to be the production of a lady who visited the United States about a year or two ago, in company with a sister and without any regular companion of the other sex. She printed, if we mistake not, a poetical drama and some other verse among us, but did not, we believe, inspire the American reader with a high idea of her qualifications for that department of composition. Her prose, in the present volume, is far superior to the poetry to which we refer, and her kindness for America is even beyond what could have been expected from the most benignant temper and liberal spirit.

She paints every thing *couleur de rose*; treats of our intellect, morals, manners, education, religion, politics, political history and institutions, scenery, &c. and makes the most favorable report of us on every topic. This lady is the opposite of Fearons, Howitts, and all the slanderous race of vulgar British travellers. She is as much distinguished from them by dignity of tone and refinement of mental tastes and pursuits, as by her amiable and even enthusiastic feeling towards the United States. Her book will be read with interest, and we think with some profit, in this country. The American people must be pleased with so strong a testimony borne in their favor, although even the most self-complacent among them cannot fail to deem her representations rather too vividly and uniformly encomiastic to be strictly faithful.

We annex some extracts from "The Views," to exemplify their tenor. The amusing account of the Post Bag in the back settlements of New-York, does not appear to be meant to disparage the country, and is not, we apprehend, liable to the charge of much exaggeration.

I have been led to expect that the citizens of Philadelphia were less practiced in courtesy to strangers than those of New-York. Our experience does not confirm the remark. We have only to bear testimony to their civility. There is at first something cold and precise in the general air and manner of

the people. This coldness of exterior, however, wears off in a great measure, upon further acquaintance, and what may still remain you set down to the ruling spirit and philanthropic father of the city, and respect it accordingly.

"The children of the peaceful and benignant William Penn, have not only inherited the fashion of their patriarch's garments, but his simple manners, his active philanthropy, his mild forbearance, his pure and persevering charity, thinking no evil, taking no praise."

"The Americans are very good talkers, and admirable listeners; understand perfectly the exchange of knowledge, for which they employ conversation and employ it solely. They have a surprising stock of information, but this runs little into the precincts of imagination; facts form the ground work of their discourse. They are accustomed to rest their opinion on the results of experience, rather than on ingenious theories and abstract reasoning; and are always wont to overturn the one, by a simple appeal to the other. They have much general knowledge, but are best read in philosophy, history, political economy, and the general science of government. The world, however, is the book which they consider most attentively, and they make a general practice of turning over the pages of every man's mind that comes across them: they do this very quietly, and very civilly, and with the understanding that you are at perfect liberty to do the same by them. They are entirely *mauvaise honte*."

"The constant exercise of the reasoning power gives to their character and manners a mildness, plainness, and unchanging suavity, such as are often remarked in Europe in men devoted to the abstract sciences. Wonderfully patient and candid in argument, close reasoners, acute observers, and original thinkers, they understand little play of words, or as the French more distinctly express it, *badinage*. The people have nothing of the poet in them, nor of the *bel esprit*. On the other hand, they are well informed and liberal philosophers, who can give you in a half hour more solid instruction and enlightened views, than you could receive from the first *corps littéraire et dramatique* of Europe by listening to them a whole evening. It is said that every man has his forte, and so, perhaps, has every nation: that of the American is certainly good sense; this sterling quality is the current coin of the country, and it is curious to see how immediately it tries the metal of other minds. In truth, I know no people who will sooner make you sensible of your own ignorance."

"It was finely answered by an American citizen to an European who, looking round him, exclaimed, 'Yes; this is all well. You have all the vulgar and the substantial, but I look in vain for the ornamental. Where are your ruins and your poetry?' 'There are our ruins,' replied the Republican, pointing to a revolutionary soldier who was turning up the glebe; and then extending his hand over the plain stretched before them, smiling with luxuriant farms and little vallies, peeping out from beds of trees—'There is our poetry.'"

"There is something truly sublime in the water scenery in America; her lakes, spreading into the inland seas, their vast, deep and pure waters, reflecting back the azure of heaven, unstained with a cloud; her rivers, collecting the waters of hills and plains interminable, rolling their massy volumes for thousands of miles, now broken into cataracts to which the noblest cascades of the old hemisphere are those of rivulets, and then sweeping down their broad channels to the far off ocean, the treasures of a world.—The lakes and rivers of this continent seem to despise all foreign auxiliaries of nature or art, and trust to their own unassisted majesty to produce effect upon the eye and the mind; without alpine mountains or moss-grown ruins, they strike the spectator with awe.—Extent, width, depth—it is by these intrinsic qualities that they affect him: their character is one of simple grandeur: you stand upon their brink or traverse their bosom, or gaze upon their rolling rapids and tumbling cataracts, and acknowledge at once their power and immensity, and your own insignificance and imbecility. Occasionally you meet with exceptions to this rule. I recall at this moment the beautiful shores of the Passaic; its graceful cascades, its wall of wooden hills, and rich and varied landscape, all

spread beneath a sky of glowing sapphires; a scene for Claude to gaze upon. These north western waters, however, have nothing of this variety; you find them bedded in vast level plains, bordered only by sable forests, from which the stroke of the axe has just startled the panther and the savage."

* * * * *

VARIETIES.—In our last we gave our readers a charming delineation of private character from the pen of Miss Wright. The following anecdotes illustrative of the nation, and some of its brightest ornaments, are equally gratifying to the pride of our hearts, as Americans. She thus describes the circumstances of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line, in the seventh year of the revolutionary war.

"Fainting under the united hardships of military duty, and deficient of food and clothing, they withdrew from the body of the army, demanding that which their officers had not to give, the immediate supply of their necessities. To awe them into obedience, Gen. Wayne presented his pistols; they pointed their bayonets at his breast.—'We love and respect you, but if you fire, you are a dead man. We are not going to the enemy; but are determined on obtaining our just rights.' They withdrew in good order, with their arms and field pieces to a neighboring town, committed no devastations but persisted in their demands. Congress dispatched some of its members to the mutineers, but before these arrived emissaries from the enemy appeared among them. Unconditional terms were offered; gold, preferment, and the immediate cover and assistance of a body of royal troops, already on their march towards them. Their reply was the instant seizure of their evil tempters, whom they sent immediately under a guard from their own body to the same general who had pointed his pistols at their lives. At the appearance of the Congress's commissioners, their grievances were stated, and redressed: but when president Reed offered them a hundred guineas from his private purse as a reward for their fidelity in having surrendered the spies, the sturdy patriots refused them. 'We have done a duty we owed to our country, and neither desire nor will receive any reward, but the approbation of that country for which we have so often bled.' A country peopled by such men, might be overrun, but could not be subdued."

TECUMSEH.

A gentleman from one of the north-western states related a few days since the following anecdote, as illustrative of the sense of honor and devoted sentiments which characterize many of the Indian warriors.

Several years ago, at a treaty held with some Indian tribes at Vincennes, in Indiana, at which the celebrated Tecumseh was present, general Harrison acted as one of the commissioners on the part of our government. A bower had been erected in a field adjoining the town for the meeting of the parties. Before the council was opened, Gen. Harrison handed several chairs to the American officers and gentlemen who were present before he offered one to Tecumseh. On handing him one, the haughty warrior thrust it aside; and surveying those around him with a mingled expression of pride and contempt, threw himself in a reclining posture on the ground. Gen. Harrison endeavored to sooth him, and through the interpreter, asked whether he intended to offend his Great Father?—"My father!" said the indignant chief, "the Sun is my father, and the EARTH is my mother, and I will repose myself on her bosom."

Albany Statesman.

Remedy against lying.—A Chinese silversmith, to whom the English gave the name of Tom Workwell, brought home some *silver spoons*, as he called them, to a captain of a ship, who had ordered them. The gentleman suspecting that his friend Tom had played him a trick, common in China, of adding no small quantity of tutenague to the usual proportion of alloy, taxed him with the cheat, which he denied with the strongest asseverations of his innocence. The captain then told him, that he had brought with him a famous water, called *lie water*, which being placed on the tongue of a person suspected of telling an untruth, if the case were so, burned a hole in it; if otherwise, the party escaped with honor, and unhurt. Tom, thinking it a trick, readily consented; upon which,

with much form, a single drop of aqua fortis was put upon his tongue; he instantly jumped about the room in violent pain, crying out, 'Very true, half tutenague, half tutenague,' in hopes that confessing the fact, might stop the progress of the *lie water*, which, from the pain he felt, he had some reason to think possessed the quality ascribed to it. Several Europeans who were present, and who had bought different pieces of plate from him, now put similar questions to him; and he confessed that it had been his constant practice, to add a very large quantity of tutenague to every article made in his shop, for which, during the continuance of the pain, he promised ample reparation.

LAUGHABLE SKETCH OF THE LAW.

Law! law! law! is like a fine woman's temper; a very difficult study. Law is like a book of surgery; a great many terrible cases in it. Law is like fire and water; very good servants, but very bad when they get the upper hand of us. It is like a homely genteel woman, very well to follow: It is also like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. And again, it is like bad weather, most people choose to keep out of it. In law there are four parts: the quiddibet, the quodlibet, the quid pro quo, and the sine qua non. Imprimis, the quiddibet, or who began first? Because, in all actions of assault, the law is clear, that *prohis jokia*, is *absolutis maria*, *sine jokia*; which being elegantly and classically rendered into English, is, that whatsoever he be that gave the first stroke, it was absolutely ill and without a joke. Secondly, the quodlibet, or the damages; but that the law has nothing to do with, only to state them; for whatever damages ensue, they are all in client's perquisites, according to the ancient Norman motto: if he is cast, or castandrum, he is "semper ruinandum." Thirdly, quid pro quo, feeling counsel; giving words for money, or having money for words, according to that ancient Norman motto: *quid pro quo*, we live to perplex. Fourthly, the sine qua non, or, without something, what would any thing be good for? Without a large fee, what would be the out lines of the law?

MODERN MANNERS.

CONVERSATION.

It is said that the emptiest vessels make the greatest noise. Don't let that deter you from making a free exercise of your lungs. It is conducive to your health. Therefore, in every conversation, however trivial it may be, be sure to bawl as loud as possible.

Many people imagine that he who talks the least on the subject is the weaker party; therefore, by vociferating as loud and as fast as possible, you will be thought to have the better of the argument by the generality of your hearers, especially if properly interlarded with oaths.

Always whisper what you call secrets in company, whether you are in possession of any or not. It shews the openness of your disposition.

When you mean to introduce an interesting story, make out a kind of preface about an hour's length, by way of impressing on your hearers the pleasure they are about to receive. If they should be disappointed, that is not your fault, you did your best; and so much time has been passed away at least to your own satisfaction.

Introduce as many episodes and digressions into your narrative as you can possibly contrive to bring in.

Loud laughter at, you don't know what, is a fine auxiliary in company, when your stock of reason is exhausted; this expedient never fails to carry down all before you.

When a person is in the midst of an interesting relation, discover great impatience, by various signs and tokens, to show you are prepared for a contradiction.

In all conversations studiously avoid brevity. If you have a good thing to say, the more you make of it the better; hence modesty and diffidence should be disregarded in polite company, as conceit and assurance will be sure to come off conquerors. The former hinders you from saying what you ought on any subject: the latter makes you say a great deal more. Then surely the preference should be given to the latter.

Some old fashioned people have thought a good stock of attentive reading very necessary to carry on an interesting conversation; but thanks to modern discoveries, we have got the better of these prejudices: all that is now necessary, is never to put a centinel on your tongue; nature has made it for motion; and though some may esteem reservedness and silence virtues, you will find, by the mere dint of assurance and loud discourses, about any thing that strikes your fertile imagination, you will be considered a very useful, acceptable, and communicative gentleman; at the same time be sure to let your hands and arms assist your tongue at every marked period; pay no regard to giving a back handed blow to those near you, every two or three minutes. It revives their attention to the topic on which you are giving your liberal sentiments.

It shews great civility and attention, to

point blank contradict another's labors under a momentary mistake; but

Religious.

FROM THE GEORGIAN.

ON THE TERRORS OF DEATH.

Death has ever been termed the king of terrors and the terror of kings; and its tyrannical sway is a most important subject of deep meditation. This grim tyrant closes the scene of our present existence, and puts an end to all our worldly projects and imaginary schemes of happiness. What have mankind so great a reluctance and aversion to? It readily may be answered, nothing! The very thought terrifies, and therefore is diverted as much as possible, as too awful and gloomy, to make way for the gay and more sprightly images. And to this it is undoubtedly owing, that so many behave with so little decency, so little of manly firmness and courage under the immediate apprehensions of it. If without regarding the consequences of death, we consider it only as an unavoidable event, but at the same time shocking to nature, it is certainly wisdom to render it intimate and familiar to the mind, that its horrors being diminished by frequent and close conversation with it, we may submit with becoming resignation, to the appointment of an all-wise Providence, and to the universal law of mortality. This will be an unspeakable happiness to ourselves, in that critical hour, when every thing around us has a melancholy aspect, and the spirits are faint and languid; it is honorable to human nature, and represents it in an advantageous light; it is a natural tendency to encourage and comfort those who serve God, and inspire them with the contempt of death.

To be unprepared for what we know will certainly happen, and for want of due reflection upon it, to meet it, when it does happen, with trembling and confusion, is an argument of weakness and pusillanimity; it debases the dignity of our nature, and makes it appear despicable; it is a reproach to our religion, as if its principles were not strong enough to support us under those special exigencies, in which their influence is most desirable, and, without it, tends to dispirit others, and to propagate and increase those enslaving fears which render men absolutely unfit for undertaking and accomplishing many noble designs of the utmost importance to society. There is indeed a great deal in men's natural formation and constitution:—some are of bold and daring spirits, that scarce any thing can depress and control; while others are of such fearful, and suspicious tempers, as to be alarmed by every imagination of danger; and to such, it may be next to impossible to compose and quiet their minds, in the near view of dissolution. But most certain it is, that if any thing will enable a man to behave in his last moments with tolerable calmness and resignation, it is the using himself to meditate on his departure hence, its necessity, and the folly of repining or struggling against the fixed and unalterable laws of Providence; and above all, on the glorious rewards of piety and true goodness in the future life, in comparison of which, all worldly glory and pleasure are insignificant and trifling.

But this leads me to a subject of still deeper reflection: "The awful consequences of death." And not to contemplate these, with the greatest concern, with the strictest attention, must argue unaccountable stupidity, that we are hardened even against a sense of our true interest. For the future state is the only fixed and proper scene of happiness or misery. It therefore demands our chief regard, if we act merely on principles of reason and common prudence; and this life can be but of little importance, any otherwise than as, by the appointment of the wise Author of Nature, it is connected with and preparatory to it. Besides, our meditating on the state of good and bad men hereafter, will furnish us with the most encouraging motives to the practice of religion and universal righteousness, and the most powerful persuasives from vice and impurity. For we can none of us, surely, be so rash as to resolve to persist in dissolute courses, with shame and remorse, misery and ruin, full in view. And nothing can so effectually disarm death of its terror, or administer such consolation and support in the prospect of it, as this thought, that it opens a passage for us into eternal life, and the enjoyment of blessedness and glory inconceivable.